

12	-	doce	101	-	ciento uno(a)
13	-	trece	102	-	ciento dos
14	-	catorce	200	-	doscientos(as)
15	-	quince	300	-	trescientos(as)
16	-	dieciséis	400	-	cuatrocientos(as)
17	-	diecisiete	500	-	quinientos(as)
18	-	dieciocho	600	-	seiscientos(as)
19	-	diecinueve	700	-	setecientos(as)
20	-	veinte	800	-	ochocientos(as)
21	-	veintiuno(a)	900	-	novecientos(as)
22	-	veintidós	1.000	-	mil
23	-	veintitrés	1.001	-	mil uno(a)
30	-	treinta	1.002	-	mil dos
31	-	treinta y uno(a)	1.100	-	mil cien
40	-	cuarenta	1.101	-	mil ciento uno(a)
50	-	cincuenta	1.200	-	mil doscientos(as)
60	-	sesenta	2.000	-	dos mil
70	-	setenta	100.000	-	cien mil
80	-	ochenta	200.000	-	doscientos mil
90	-	noventa	1.000.000	-	un millón
100	-	cien/ciento	2.000.000	-	dos millones

Although you have studied these numbers before, they are here for careful revision and for you to note the following:



1. **One** before a masculine noun is translated **un**, before a feminine noun it is **una** and when the masculine noun is omitted, it is **uno**:

Tienes un aguacate? Sí, tengo **uno**. - Do you have an avocado (pear). Yes, I have one.

2. In compound numbers, before a (plural) masculine noun, **un** is used and before a feminine, **una** is used:

sesenta y un mangos	-	sixty-one mangos
cuarenta y una piñas	-	forty-one pineapples

3. **Cien** is used before nouns, ordinary adjectives, and the numbers **mil** and **millones**; **ciento** is used in compound numbers.

cien limones	-	100 limes
cien grandes hombres	-	100 great men
cien mil frijoles	-	100,000 beans
ciento tres frijoles	-	103 beans

4. The **one** of one hundred and one thousand is **not** translated:

mil personas	-	one thousand persons
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